FRANCE IN TONQUIN. OUTLINE OF DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY OPERATIONS.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS IN LOWER CAMBODIA-PROTEC-TORATE OVER ANAM-EVENTS IN TONQUIN IN-VOLVING A WAR WITH CHINA.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE] PARIS, Dec. 2.-French influence in Asia south of the Chinese Empire was first exercised by Jesuit missionaries. Toward the close of eighteenth century the sovereign of Anam, being driven by rebels from the citadel of his capital, was advised by the missionaries to entreat Louis XVI. to aid him in regaining his throne. A few vessels of war and a supply of arms and amm nition enabled the dethroned King to return to his palace, and in order to evince his gratitude to France he ceded to it an island and a land-station near his capital. The territory was never occupied, but the claim was filed for future use. After the Angle-French operations on the Chinese scaboard, n fleet was sent to Hué to demand the fulfilment of the old agreement. The Emperor of Anam did not cede the tract named in the original treaty, but substituted for it Saigon, near the mouth of the river Mekong. This district was acquired in 1861 and a colony was immediately founded. French traders immediately made their influence felt, and in the course of three years the colonial jurisdiction of Cochin China included a population of about 1,600,000, and the adjoining Kingdom of Cambodia, with a population nearly as great, became a protected country. Although the French virtually controlled the lower part of the Anamese peninsula, they did not succeed in developing a profitable trade. The financial results of the colonial enterprise were unsatisfactory Traders began to push northward in the hope of finding a richer district and diplomatic agents rapidly acquired an ascendancy at the Anamese Court in Hué. In 1874 the Emperor signed a treaty recognizing a

French protectorate over the entire country of Anam. Tonquin is the northernmost province of that Empire and adjoins China. Until 1882 no attempt was made to enforce the provisions of this treaty, the text of which had never been submitted to the Chinese Court. The French then strengthened their diplomatic position at Hué and sent a naval expedition to Hanoi to repress the outrages of river pirates and to open the Song-ca (or Song-coi or Red River) to commerce. Their subsequent operations are grounded upon the rights nominally acquired by them under this treaty of 1874. The Chinese Government, on the other hand, refuses to acknowledge the validity of a treaty which was not sanctioned by the suzerain of Anam. China is the suzerain power, having exercised for two centuries a titular supremacy over Tonquin and the Anamese seaboard as far as Cape Cambodia This technical question of sovereignty, however, is of comparative slight importance. The French would willingly submit the Treaty of 1874, and the new agreement with the present sovereign of Anam, to the Chinese Court for ratification, if they were left at liberty to control Tenquin and to open trade routes into the populous province of Yun-nan. The Chinese will not consent to have any European Power control the land frontiers of their Empire. This is the real ground of their opposition to the French operations. The citadel of Hanoi was captured in April, 1882, by a force of Anamese troops, aided by a French naval corps. The position was held by a slender garrison under the command of Captain Rivière, and urgent demands for reinforcements were repeatedly sent to France. The lower part of the Song-ca (or Song-coi) delta had previously been released from the domination of pirates and marauders, but the interior was at the mercy of independent communities known as the Yellow Flags and Black Flags. These were bands of Chinese soldiers, who during the Taiping rebellion had been driven by the Imperial troops across the border into Tonquin. They had acquired control of the transit trade into Yun-nan along the Song-ca River, had imposed duties and established agencies on the coast and at Hong Kong, and had succeeded in intimidating the Tonquinese and defying the Emperor of Anam. The Black Flags headed the resistance which was offered to the invading Europeans and in the course of a year won the sympathy and active support of the natives. The Anamese also sided with them, especially as the Chinese diplomatists at Hué were constantly intriguing against the French. Captain Rivière, failing to receive reinforcements finally was compelled to take the offensive. Black Flags and Tonquinese by that time had suc- of artistic originality. ceeded in investing Hanoi and bembarding the citadel, although there were three French gunboats in with much expression in the figures, and in Nos. the river. On May 20, 1883, Captain Rivière, after making a successful sortie, was decoyed into ambush and surrounded by thousands of Chinese and natives. His command, consisting of 400 men, finally cut their way through the enemy, but he

The French Government immediately ordered General Bonët, commander of the forces in Cochin China, to repair to the Song-ea delta with all the troops which could be spared from Saigon, and reinforcements were sent out from Teulon and New-Caledonia. The defences at Hanor, Harphong and Namdinh (a town below Hanoi, on the river) were rapidly completed. The garrison at Namdinh improved its position by a brilliant sortic on July 19. and at Haiphong there was slight skirmishing favorable to the French. By this time M. Harmand, the Civil Commissioner, had arrived, and General Bonët and Admiral Courbet were prepared to take the

was killed, together with the principal officers and

The French were favored with an unexpected piece of good fortune. The Emperor of Anam had died and a dispute had arisen in regard to the succession. On August 18, the French squadron approached Hu6 and bombarded the forts. Within three days M. Harmand was able to dictate a treaty of peace to the new Emperor. This treaty made the French protectorate over Anam absolute. Orders were issued recalling the Anamese troops which had been sent to Tonquin, and the direction of the diplomacy of the Empire was given to a French resi-

The operations in Tonquin were resumed about the same time. Hai-dzuong was captured with 150 cannon, and Kuang-yen (a port near the scaboard north of Haiphong) was also occupied. An attack upon Phouhai (a town between Hanoi and Sontai) was less successful, the French retreating from an untenable position after defeating a force of 15,000 natives. Operations were temporarily suspended owing to the inundation of the delta and to the necessity for reinforcements, General Bouct was ordered to return to France, and Admiral Courbet was given the supreme command of the combined military and naval forces. Reinforcements were sent out from France, and preparations were made to complete the conquest of the Tonquin.

Meanwhile, the war party had prevailed in the Imperial councils at Pekin. A body of Chinese troops had been sent to the frontier to invade Tonquin, if the French should continue to advance. Riots had broken out at Canton against the European residents, and the French fleet off the Chinese coast had been materially strengthened. Negotiations between Paris and Pekin were conducted on each side in a spirit of insincerity and arrogance, memorandums and counter-proposals being rejected most contemptuously. The outcome of months of diplomacy was an offer on the part of the French Government to establish a neutral zone in Northern Tonquin adjoining the Chinese frontier, on condition that the Song-ca River should be opened to foreign trade as far as Manh-hao (a river town in Yan-nan near the Tonquin frontier). This ultimatum was rejected, the Chinese Government refusing to open Manh-hao to Europeans, and demanding the evacuation of Tonquin. The diplomacy has dragged because each side has hoped to gain by prevarieation and delay, the Chinese Government counting upon the chance of a Ministerial defeat in Paris, and the French Cabinet being enabled to send reinforcements to Hanoi. M. Harmand meanwhile has contrived to buy off some of the Black Flag leaders, and to open the road toward Sontai.

Haiphong and other points on the delta. The Black Flags and their allies are massed at Bac-Ninh and also at Sontai, Hung-hea and other points on the river. Bac-Ninh is a point of great strategical importance, as it commands the only read by which Chinese troops can advance into Tonquin. The French naval division in Tonquin comprises three iron-clads, two cruisers, five gun-boats, four sloops, several torpedo-boats and a dozen transports and dispatch-boats. In Chinese waters there are four cruisers, one iron-clad, and several gun-

ANAM'S TRIBUTE TO CHINA.

From The Pelain Gazette, Dec. 25, 1880

The Governor of Kwang-st announces the arrival of a tribute mission from the King of Anam within the frontiers of Kwang-st, charged with the conveyance of articles of tribute and letters to His Imperial Majesty, copies of which he appends to his memorial;

"Yuan Fu Shih, King of Anam, your Majesty's humble servant, bows his head and reverently addresses your Majesty in the matter of the respectful preparation of a humble offering, the tribute day being near at head.

"My nation, a tribute State from time immemorial, has been graciously confirmed in its possession by you. It has been ordained that the tribute day shall recur once in four years without change. On each occasion offerings have obodiently been sent. On the Sth day of the 1st Moon of the sixth year of Kuang Hsu, the appointed time having come round, I requested, through the Governor of Kwang-si, your permission to start, and I received answer from him appointing the 1st day of the 9th Moon for admission across the frontier. When I received these command: I was filled with thankfulness and awe. That the hills and streams of my country enjoy security and rest is because I have obeyed your behests, and we have not failed, generation after generation, to send our bounden tribute.

"Now the day is at hand tonce more), and I am again

not failed, generation after generation, to send our hounden tribute.

*Now the day is at hand (once more), and I am again permitted to send my offerings; truly this is because you have deigned to consider my loyally and love, and the hearts of my subjects are satisfied and grateful. As is the duty of a vassal prince azzing from afar at the Heavenly abode, I have intrusted to my envoy, Yuan Shu, and others various offerings to be next year presented to you. In all hambleness I await your acceptance of them.

(List of articles of tribute: 1. Two elephant's tasks. 2. Two rhinoceros's horns. 3. Forty-five catties of beta lutts. 4. Forty-five catties grains of paradise. 5. Six hundred onnees of samilal wood. 6. Three hundred comes of garroo wood. 7. One hundred pieces of native slik. 8. One hundred pieces of mative cloth.)

The King of Anam to the Emperor of China. "Now, as I look up and see on the northern horizon a mounting light, the South must send its golden gitts of happy omen. Over the countless ridges of a thousand hills for thousands of h we hold our faithful course, our heads, like the sunflower, still turned to the sun of our Lord.

heads, like the sunflower, still turned to the sun of our Lord.

Reverently I send this letter of congratulation; prostrate, I think, at this happy time, when the sky is unclouded, when the remotest domains of ocean have learnt the softening influence of a common language, how that the Southern lands of fire, too, though remote, should send their rightful efferings. As I reverently spread these before me and kindle incense, I fly in spirit to the Heavenly Portals. I think, in all lowliness, of your Majesty as of the sun shining unceasingly along a pathway whose brightness increases ever, as of a sovereign filling the first place under Heaven and uphoiding the teaching of the 'Ch'un ch'in,' that unity is of more worth than anght else, as of one who by love to the vassal princes and tenderness to those from afar failins the nine rules of the 'Chung Yung' as of him who has received, the Divine commission to govern the nine regions, as of one 'who displays his virtues until they remeate all quarters of the Kingdom,' as of a leader who is a fair sight for his people, and as of a King who is an ali-pervading influence.

"I, your vassal, in the torrid heat of the South, was

sight for his people, and as of a King who is an ali-pervading influence.

"I, your vassal, in the torrid heat of the South, was long stuce enrolled among tributary States, and have neid my flef in reverence, ever obedient in my duty. Now that the frontier pest (the rebellion under Li Yangts'ai) is laid and the general assemblage of princes is at hand, now that no waves are raging on the sea of Chou and the gaspacious gifts of every clime are collected at the palace of Yu, I, your vassal, relying on your kindness, hasten to do my duty as bellis my station. I am about to send my envoy with my offerings, and it seems as though myself were about to gaze on the Heavens as though myself were about to gaze on the Heavens of the receive your favors without end by walking in the same path, and transgressing never; mayorthy to glance at Heaven or to gaze at the Holy Man, I wait in most carnest expectation. Besides this letter, I have intrusted to my delegate a list of the tribute offerings to

THE SALMAGUNDI EXHIBITION.

Mr. Shirlaw's spirited study of Cellini easting the Perseus is one of the few works in this collection which make a stronger appeal to us upon later visits. The stately commanding pose of the central figure, the expression of action in the eager workmen and the fantastic background of weird wreaths of vapor and smoke are all presented with a vigorous individuality. The strength of the conception and the freedom of the drawstrength of the conception and the freedom of the draw-ing are emphasized by the comparative tameness of mos; of the accompanying subjects. Bread and butter is the most prominent dish upon the Salmagundi menu. Mr. C. J. Taylor can hardly make us believe that the sturdy young woman in the garden who is freceiving a billetfour as buxous and formidable as herself, need stand in any awe of her natural guardians. Nor could Mr. Coxe other designs. A pair of move the imagination greatly by his " Lost Chord," even if it were bung within the range of ordinary vision. A musician seated at an organ with bowed head, overcome by the weight of a rigid beam of light, literally a beam below the socket. Some bon-bon boxes for gentlemen, and finding himself hemmed in by hostile forces, from above, with the serrated edges of visible darkness composed of the etched lyory of dark red wood shades, But let us continue along the gallery. In No.

92 and 93 we come to the familiar work of Mr. Prostalways unaffected, manly and incresting in depleting out-of-door.sports. Even charcoal admits of clearer definition and more forcible effects than are attained in Mr. Richards's rather, smulty "Twilight," An unpretending but excellent "Head of a Bedouin," by Mr. Coffin, some clever landscapes by Mr. C. W. Eaton, and Mr. Ebninger's "Italian Vintage," precede two admirable sketches by Mr. Harry Fenn. One, "The Plonghman." at the west end of the gallery, is noteworthy for the feeling of the figure, which recalls Millet, and for the subtlety with which the artist has caught the sentiment of twilight, and embedied the spirit of Gray's oft-quoted lines. In the other sketch, an illustration for Jean Ingelow's "High Tide on the Coast of Lincotashire," there s skilful figure drawing shown in the forms of the two lads who lie upon an upland looking off over a pleasant stretch of river. Mr. McCord, in No. 150, presents a small winter twilight which we fancy will be found more suggestive than some of his more ambitious renderings of the same subject. And this can be sail also of Mr. E. L. Henry's sketch, "On the way Home." Very expressive is the broad back of the farmer, and exceedingly joily are the urchins who eling behind the wagon. This shows quick observation and a well-developed sense of humor in the artist, but these qualities are too often obscured when he appears in the full consciousness of his " Sunday clothes" at the Academy. A quiet, admirable study, with no affectation and with a very fine and careful use of charcoal points is that by Mr. G. W. Maynard, No. 148. Near this is one of the most powerful monotypes which Mr. C. A. Walker has shown here. A view of the surf on Near this is one of the most powerful monotypes which Mr. C. A. Walker has shown here. A view of the surf on the beach at Swampscott, with half-greenish, half-turbid breakers arching over toward the shore, while writhing scrpentine forms of sen weed coil and shudder in their depths. Mr. Pennell's view of a Venetian water-gate seems to have been set away by the proken reflections in the water, and the impression given rescubles that received by a person of sound eyesight, when looking through glasses adapted to the mear-sighted. Mr. Parrish, in his "winter Evening," makes us sympathize with his muffled figures and share the penetrating chill of the frosty air. The artist has made the most of his subject, but his skill might have been expended upon a more interesting topic than a row of bleak village houses in cold weather. Mr. Elbridge Kingsley's work, the sketches by Messars. Fitter and Murphy, and the little group of etchings will all appeal to one or another of the visitors. Mr. Hartley's sentimental marbles with their flavor of enusurers need no comment. They reappear year after year, and their evident motto is "Thus far and no farther." It is something of a surprise to come upon that familiar study of "The Wandering Jew" in this collection. We recall this drawing as hanging in a Tenth st. study somethine of each reall the work, like the subject, is allowed to find no place of rest. Yet it is a valuable example of Dore's style, and we cannot regret its entrance into this exhibition. But we do not see any particular reason why an architectural design, like No. 91, should be accepted by the Salmagundi. In leaving this exhibition perhaps one lint is not uncalled for. To increase or even to maintain popular interest in black and white, it will be necessary for the club to present acx fycar a stronger and more individualized exhibition.

A SCANT COTTON CROP.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 19.-The cotton crop report for the Memphis district, embracing Western Tennessee, Northern Mississippi and Northern Arkansas, to he issued to-morrow by Hill, Fontaine & Co., will say: "Notwithstanding the unprecedentedly large receipts of cotton to date at this point, all of our letters fully confirm the previous estimates that this district, as compared with last year, will show a decrease of twenty per cent. Our correspondents report that picking is virtually ended, ave in bottoms, where about ten per cent of the corton yet remains in the fields, but is being rapidly harvested and before the Christmas holidays are ended will be gathered. The latest reports indicate a great falling off in receipts after November 24. The decreased yield then receipts after November 24. The decreased yield then became apparent. This year's crop has been marketed more freely than has the crop of any previous year, and the stocks at the small towns along the lines of the sentral realroads leading into Memphis and in the interformed of plantations, as reported by our correspondent, fully corroborate the estimates hereforer given. It is generally believed that more than three-fifths of the cotton raised within this district has been marketed. The yield for 1883 and 1884 is estimated at 5,856,330 bules."

The advance of the French will probably be made in the direction of Sontal.

The French forces at the present time number at least 10,000 and probably 14,000 men, concentested mainly at Hanoi, but occupying Hai-dzuong.

Happy Thought!—Ambitious Wife of his Lordly Bosom: "I wish you'd go on a starring tour in America, my love, and take the choir with you. It would be such a success. There's no choir can touch ours, you know—and you're quite the handsomest of the English bishops!"—[Punch's Aimanac.

HOLIDAY TRINKETS AND TOYS.

RICH DISPLAYS OF COSTLY TRIFLES. JEWELRY AND ARTICLES OF LUXURY-DOLLS AND THEIR WARDROBES.

The workers in precious metals of to-day make lavish but tasteful use of color in ornaments beaded and filigree work, and handered work, until the simplest line pin or pendant is a model of beauty. This is seen in autumn leaves of brilliant metallic alloys; vine tendrils coiled about the branch whereon a robin is perebed; a butterfly poised upon dusky-petalled flowers. and other butterflies of marvellous gift and glitter of gold and puple and blue that hover with outspread wings on a branch or flower; the pink lotus half hidden in its graceful foliace of olive and dun-gray tints; and creamy lities with silvery spadixes, hoods and slender stamens tipped with dead gold. Fashion calls for change in design, and owls, bats and silver creacents are therefore on the decline. Still there are some wonder-fully executed bats with outstretched wings of dark metallie hues, clinging to dead branches, and the great topaz eyes of an oxidized silver owl look out from a covert of caves of crusted gold. Small monsters of the liveliest imaginable description, such as spiders, of silver and copper alloys and rich mottled tints, caterpillars, snakes, per anoys and fren motions beetles and scorpions are wrought out by the workers in metal and chemical processes. A pod showing symptoms of decay reveals the lucky number of nine peas; this is a dainty lace pin. Many less beautiful but attractive designs are wrought out of rough nugget silver in wings. palettes, grasshoppers, spearheads, antique jugs and battle axes. These are set with sunken stones, such as small calringerms, Scotch agate, deep red jacinths, pink Brazilian rubies, lapis-lazuli, or bine Labrador feldspar. Not infrequently these are set also for garter-clasps. Bracelets are seen in dead, burnished or satin silver, hased, hammered or in scales, chain mail and filigree. Some take the serpent shape, with ruby eyes. Antique designs are seen of chain mail, bars riveted by rings with rams' heads for decoration.

The present fashion of back hair arrangement demands strong hair pins. These are to be seen decorated with large dragon flies of brilliant metallic alloys, the wings set with Instious Rhine pebbics; or finely chased heads of owls, or antique models in repoussé. Sleeve buttons for gentlemen are simply of hammered silver; or of plain surface with applied decoration of small flies, craise, birds

in high relief and old coins. CHOICE TABLE WARE,

Especially adapted for holiday or other gifts are some old and sliver ware for the table. A case of after-dinner coffee spoons have hammered bowls and copper decoraon, and on the slender handles at the top, tinted branches and dropping coffee berries of copper. Other ice-cream or chocolate spoons are oxidized in copper tint on gold. A set of

small hariequin spoons of antique design has each different from every other. A pair of grotesque heads of gold and oxidized silver with eyes of red and yellow enamel form a pair of peppers. Dainty little salts of gold are in the shape of oyster shells with silver lining, and there are also clam and scollop shells; the spoons for these are spade-shaped, of gold. Some lunch sets of hree pieces are elaborately worked in gold and silver,

staff on which is perched an eagle; a Mandarin is care-fully eched on the other side. Mugs of different shapes have glass bottoms. Large shee horns aderned with delicate ribbons for suspension are etched with delicate ribbons for suspension are etched with delicate ribbons for suspension are etched with rippling water, fishermen, a mermaid and other designs. A pair of exidized silver and gold candicaticks with elaborate bas-reliefs of gold are mounted on a copper and silver base; figures of silver, exidized, support the stained and etched ivory little plate below the socket. Some bon-bon boxes for gentlemen, composed of the etched ivory of dark red wood shades, have lids of exidized silver with antique designs in respect to the stained and etched ivory of dark red wood shades, have lids of exidized silver with antique designs in respect to the stained and etched ivory of dark red wood shades, have lids of exidized silver with antique designs in response.

Austria, France, Germany, Switzerland, come to the fore with Inexhaustible treasures in the way of articles of luxury. There are costly and perfumed sachets of velvet and satin for gloves, handkerchiefs, perfames, luces and stationery. Other cases for handkerchiefs, of soft alligator skin, are lined with satin and perfumed with rose or violet; others are painted or embroidered, and lace trimmed. Liqueur sets of tinted out-glass are set in graceful shapes

From the little town of Sonneberg and the borders of the great Thuringian come dolls enough for each little maiden in New-York to have a score. There re 705 sorts of dolls in the market now, and each sort

has six varieties, from peasant to princess. There is the lady doll that walks, plays upon a plano, dances, rides doil that is always to remain a pet baby, that winks cunninely, and calls "papa" and "mamma," and will cry a little, if pinched. And there are the della, like the general utility actor, able to stand any amount of hard tment.

or the graceful belies with violet eyes and real, eping lashes, real blonds hair and exquisite con-

For the graceful belies with violet eyes and real, sweeping lashes, real blonds hair and exquisite complexions, and all of the luxuries of their small owners: Saratoga trunks for travelling, satchels complete in three inches of alligator skin, prefly cases daintly labelled. "Lee gants de ma poupée," writing desias illed for Miss boily's correspondence and invitations to 5 o'clock teas, a wardrobe for the costumes, bounds and every other detail. Their tea services are in great depand, made in opaque ginss, delft, lead and wood, acquaiting to their position. The furniture for their houses is mostly carred in Germany. The larce singing doll is the latest triumph of mechanism.

German toys are qualat enough to remind one of Albert Durer's mailed knight. There are donkeys with real hair, ponies and harness of red leather. Then regularly returns again the Noath's ark of wooden zoology, the mechanical toys, locomotives with wooly steam pouring from their pipes; the carls hereafter to be dragged on the seasions by some unwilling poodle, and all sorts of vehicles, games without slint, and musical toys, drama and files. Everything in actual use is imitated for the little ones happiness on Christmas Day.

The Gorham Company, Messer, H. O. Neill, E. J. Denning & Co., Ehrieh Brothers and R. H. Macy & Co. will please accept thanks for attention.

FASHION NOTES.

Very short jaunty jackets of ribbed cloth are fastened tightly over the figure and worn with a vest. If the pasques are entimed longer they are usually continued tery nearly down to the hem of the skirt.

The Frou Frou clock is a new design after Sarah Bernhardt, and is both gaceful and eccentric. It is cut like the redingote at the back with a half-adjusted front edged with fur down each side. The high collar is of fur and a silver clasp fastens it.

The new mutton-leg sleeves are full at the top and very close below the elbow; their beauty is increased by making them long and pushing the upper part far above the armholes of the dress. he armholes of the dress.

Pekin velvet with chocolate ground and red satin

stripes is used for the gathered vest and full skirt of elegant costumes that are completed by a long pelisse of plain brown velvet. New tunics are festioned on one side along the hips while the opposite side falls in straight folds to the edge of the skirt. Bands of brocaded velvet cross the straight side of camel's hair tunies arranged in this style. A tablier of embossed velvet forms part of plain velvet

skirts that are otherwise untrimmed except with a fur border or two sagging puffs around the foot. A short jockey basque of the velvet has puffs and plastron of the embossed velvet, and the long drapery of the back is of plain velvet folded in wide plaits, or arranged in a but-terfly bow that is booked above the end of the basque. Colored guipure laces for trimming dresses and mantles

are made of the finest silk cord with the pattern outlined in gold, silver, or the new copper thread. A high collar and wide wristbands of this lace are arranged on velvet o wear with a silk dress of the color of the velvet. A beautiful costume for a young brunctie is of brick-red Ottoman silk and velvet. The silk basque has a blonse vest of velvet, and the full silk drapery is made very short by crossway wrinkles held on each hip by velvet rosettes. The lower skirt is mainly of velvet but opens toward the front over puffed drapery of the silk.

The velvet bounct to match is very large with a robin-redbreast perched amid many plumes.

Charming evening toilettes are made of Etruscan gold satin and black Escurial lace. The short round skirt has bias folds of the satin at the foot, with two black lace flounces above, and the low drapery is alternately of sear's of lace and satin. The pointed high corsage is of net lace placed on satin, and the sleeves above are with-out lining.

by brick-red velvet employed as an officer's collar, a pointed gilet, and wide wristbands. The gray basque is ent away from the throat down the front to show the vest, and bands of gray Russian embrohiery edge the vest. The lower skirt is covered to the knees with this outline embroidery in gray shades, and is edged with a red velvet pleating. The deep apron and the paffed drapery are plain gray boile de bisson. The gray felt round hat has a red velvet band and a group of gray doves near

Wooden ornaments for dresses and cloaks are made of white holly that imitates old ivory, and are finely cov-

ered. A set consists of buckles, a brooch for the drapery, and buttons of two sizes for the basque and coat. Shot satins of many dark shades are novel materials for afternoon tollettes. Loops, leaves, and blossoms made of velvet and chemille are the trimming to which leather and copper-colored laces are added. Figured shot satin is used for the bodice with a blouse yest of plain satin. The plaited skirt is plain and the figured overskirt is plaited all around and open down one side its entire length and bordered with chemille and velvet.

O'DONOVAN-REVOLUTIONIST AND JOUR NALIST.

"Head Centre" James Stephens in The Padladelphia Press.

I knew Edmond O'Donovan personally for many years. From the moment he Joined the L. R. E. organization, which I started in treland, down to a short time ago, when I saw him for the hast time in this capital, I always found him thoroughly apright and intensely devoted to the cause of his country. His father was the celebrated Dr. O'Donovan, the leading modern Celtic scholar in Ireland, and a gentleman whose knowledge of Irish antiquarian history was unrivalled by that of any of his contemporaries—not even excepting the crudite Eugene O'Curry, his partner and co-worker. Dr. O'Donovan's some inherited his take is, and two of them at least distinguished themselves in pournatism—William O'Denovan, hate of The Irish Itimes, and his adventurous brother, who is reported to have been cut off in the Soudan. Another brother, John O'Donovan, was accidentally drowned some years ago in a lake near St. Louis, while Richard, I believe, is still living and prospering somewhere in the north of England.

I heard a racy anecdote of the four brothers, which may be worth reading in these pozes. While they were yet boys, they had that wild, rollicking Irish love of fun, peculiar to their age and country. The father's house happening to be next that of the Irish poet, Mr. T. C. Irwin, and the gardens being consequently in close proximity, the calm contemplations of the lyrist were often unceremonlously broken in upon by the shrill shricks or ringing laughter of the youngsters at blay. Many a groundsing ode was nipped in the bud, and many a classic meditation was lost to pesterity by their incressant elamon. If Mr. Irwin would take it into his head to "walk among the flowers" and seek inspiration from the croome and the eghantine, the crise of the youngsters would drive him infuriated into the purfors, and even there he could not enjoy his dium can alteration, for the echos of the clamorous striplings would follow him and haut him even in such a retreat. In vain near the country

three pieces are claborately worked in gold and silver, hammered and decorated.

To satisfy the cry for change, a desirable result is finally produced for centlemen of luxurions tastes and hospitality, in iron and silver, called Banks ware. The dark dill surface has a decoration more or less elaborate of dark ordidized silver. One suggestive set is for punch, called a "toddy set." The kettle is mounted on a tripod over an alcohol lamp; the sugar bowl has an oxidized silver decoration of a large lizard looking over the edge. A bottle stand is in the shape of a trunk of a tree, having silver decoration in dark silver of a Japanese sculptor at work upon the head of agrinning satyr. The electro-plated articles, plated with pure silver upon nickel are capally faultless in design and execution.

Some new and artistic articles de luxe are composed of ivory stained in shades of wood colors and delicate amber tints. These bear etched designs. The work is done on the pure white of the material in the color of the stained portion. There is a large collection of paper knives of massive size in shapes of posignanis, salvers, dargers, yataghans and the usual straight form; the handles are exceedingly heavy, of copper and oxidized silver, or of silver with copper applied and brass reponses. On the handle of one a snall-shell is claborately worked; the handle of menters is led in the parce silver, or of silver with copper applied and brass reponses. On the handle of menters is led in the parce have given and processed an expectation. The vortex of the surface of the sunt in the copper of orticities, however, sleepts as they were in the handle of menters silver, with copper applied and brass reponses. On the handle of the sunt straight form; the handles are exceedingly heavy, of copper and oxidized silver, or of silver with copper applied and brass reponses. On the handle of menters is led in the parce of the sunt in the copper of the sunt in the copp

sit at the same table with its members or ergor the most and supports of the roots of misst they were artists who amount and glory of literary fame, or whe, in some way or subther, were professors of the living languages, or journalists who considered the asselves as many teerage. Augustus Salas is easings. In this learned retreat Ld minus O'Donovan spent many pleasant hours with other scheet occupants of the tenement, such as the gay and watty John Augustus O'Shea, who was then the Paris correspondent of The Dubon Frasham, but was one of the "leading lights" of The London St. molored: William O'Donovan, who was also a contributor to the press; Alfred O'Hea, a medical student and a fit entery: and the wonderful and abjustions Professors of erudition that could well be met with—a man who, in the course of an eventful carrier, was at one time a turot to a well-known Prince, and at another an acrobat in a circus troupe, who played in busikins behind the foutlights at Constantineple and St. Petersburg and taught the finguish and the sense of the bundled once more to action when hon Carlas raised the flag of revoit on the Spanish Peninsula.

He, then, for the first time, I believe, embraced the cares of a military journalist, having left Paris for the street in the first time, I believe, embraced the strength of the Jubbin Freetant's Journal, and John Augustus O'Shea, of The Landon St nound. Edmond O'Denovan distringuished himself in this catopaign as well as he had done in that of 1870-71—running harb-heralth escapes in many an engagement in order to procure the most reinded on the point of being taken prisoner, when, by a dexterity that never abandoned him even in the most trying moments, he always succeeded in baffling his would be captors, and in retiring to a nook in the component of the processing on and often on the point of being taken prisoner, when, by a dexterity that never abandoned him even in the most trying moments, he always succeeded in baffling his would be captors, and in retiring to a nook in the

"Whose books do you read ?"
"Yhose books do you read ?"
"I get all my books from papa's library."
"Yes," and the young man carefully suppressed a mile. "What have you been reading lately ?"
"I have just fluished an awfully nice book."
"I forget who wrote!"

forget who wrote it. It is a French story called

"Ah, yes; by Ouida."

"Ah, yes; by Ouida."

"That's it. It is translated from the French by Monseer Ouida. But, 'said she, fortunately for him changing the conversation, "I didn't see you at the party hat week. If you were in town, how could you resist such a due opportunity for dancing !"

Here they were joined by a young man, evidently a great friend of the bud's, for she addressed him thus familiarly:

liarly: th, George; so glad to see you! I believe it is a "Oh, George; so glad to see you! I believe it is a whole day since I saw you last."

The young man answered with equal familiarity, calling her "Poily," and the stranger moved away, inwardly reflecting that Buffalo people knew each other very well.

When he had disappeared the girl exclaimed "I'm so glad you came up. Such a stepid things as that man is! He talks about the most outlandish things. By the by, have you learned the new step to the redown! There are Tillie and Mollle and Fannie and Teenic. Let's go in the upper hall, where no one will bother us, and have a good time all by ourselves."

So these sophomoric spirits excluded themselves from the marring influence of their elders, and the last the stranger saw of his young and pretty acquaintance, she was interchanging ideas [query! were they ideas—and was it an interchange!] with her equally pretty and equally informed companions.

was it an interchange it what her equally informed companions.

Certainly it can't be said that our young people have no conversation; or that their conversation is not impressive or annusing. The stranger above mentioned would deny any such instination about the young girl he conversed with, for she made such an impression by her conversation that he will probably never forget her; and as to amusement, it is seldom that as much solid amusement can be gained in a ten-minutes' talk as he gained during the ten minutes in which the young woman favored him with her society.

A NOTEWORTHY STENOGRAPHER.

From The Washington Fost.

J. J. McElhone, the chief of the official stenographers of the House, has been in the service of that body as an official reporter since 1849. He was an expert stenographer when a mere boy. When he was eighteen years old he was reporting the official debates. Dennis Murphy, the chief of the Senate staff, began his official work for Congress six months earlier than McElhone. Both are from Philadelphia. McElhone is a very tail, straight, vizorous, young-looking man. He has more the air of a dashing soldier than that of a civilian. His eyes are clear and resolute, his nose straight, while his military mustache and Imperial accentuate his appearance of vigor and energy. He is a very cultivated man, and few Members have such a thorough knowledge of public affairs as McElhone. It is strange that none of the younger stenographers of Washin fon who are lookin forward to fill the places of the official steno-raphers of Congress are not doing something to qualify themselves for the work. The average stenographer looks only to the mechanical part of his work, without a thought of hownercessary to his final success is the possession of a thoroughly broad and comprehensive education.

Mr.McElhone explained to me the other day his method of working. It will probably be a revelation to the average reporter. He pays no attention to the mechanical part of his work. He writes the Pitman system in its simplest forms. When he is reporting a speaker he follows his every sentence, criticism, it and taking in fully tas sense, while his hand follows his thought like a bit of exquisitely trained mechanism. The result is that he has never yet met a speaker who can talk too fast for him. When he meets a man who can think faster than he can, then only will McElhone be at a loss. He says that in the last House the three hardest men to report were Thompson, of fows; Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Ranney, of Massachusetts.

The hardest plece of reporting ever done by McElhone was during the exciting incidents of the c From The Washington Post.

were Thompson, of Iowa; Blackburn, of Kentucky, and Ranney, of Massachusetts.

The hardest piece of reporting ever done by McElhone was during the exciting incidents of the counting in of Hayes by the House of Representatives. When Heebe, of New-York, immortalized himself by jumping upon his desk, perfect Bedlam appeared to have been let loose. To report what was said with twenty or thirty Members apparently talking at once, must have seemed almost an impossibility. In less than a second McElhone saw that his reputation as one of the greatest of living reporters was at take. He seized his note-book and dashed right into the centre of the excitement. The voice of every Member was familiar to him. Without turning his heal he stood erect amid the wildest confusion, and campit with right accuracy the words of the most distant speaker. He was very nervous over the result, because if any Member at that the had by chance been omitted from the page of history of that day. McElhone would have been the subject of many a row. None of the Members believed that he had been able to get them all, yet when his report came out in The Record next day, not one had a single word of fault to find. In fact, it is the only perfect picture of that exciting period. It was one of the greatest feats of stenographic reporting ever done in Congress. When McElhone had finished he was bathed in perspiration from head to foot, and was as weak as if he had been running in a ten-mile match.

A CONDUCTOR'S POINT OF VIEW,

From The Chicago Tribune. One has no idea of the many tricks that are One has no idea of the many triess that are resorted to in order to beat the company out of a pairy nickel. For instance, we will leave down town in the evening with such a heavy load that the car is several blocks on the north aide of the river before the conductor can get through the car and to the rear platform to collect the fares there. When the car had started from the South-Side terminus this platform had been so filled that it was aimest impossible to obtain a foothold, but when the conductor sings out "Fares, please! there are only half-adosn remaining. Another donce is to get on the ear from the front platform about the time it reaches the bridge

"So I counted if over, and, sure enough, the old man was apparently right. I said smoothing about it being strame, and about that time the ald fellow binstered up and wanted to know if the North Side Company paid the conductors to cheat people, and infunded that he would see that the matter went to headquarters. Well, a poor man with a family on his bands can't always do as he pleases, even in this land of the free, and I was about to hand blin over another quarter when the attorney, whe I afterwards remembered had been fidgeting around uncasily all the time, said:

"Don't you do anything of the kind. The old man is lying and he knows it. He has slipped that plene of money on the seat beneath him and he knows it.

"At first the old man was disposed to resent these plain-spoken words, but the lawyer was determined, and I became more courareous when I found I had a friend. So we induced the old man to set up, and there, sore enough, was the missing coin. The old weetch made a valu effort to show surprise and was unxious to smooth matters over, but neither the lawyer was nited to smooth matters over, but neither the lawyer was disposed to disguise our contempt for him, and at the next street he aligned from the car. On several occasions since then he has been about to get on my ear, but on seeing me would sneak away and wait for another."

HOW CIGAR-BOXES ARE MADE.

From The Evening Wisconson.

the manufacture of the boxes. Common boxes are made from base wood, brought in heavy boards from the north-ern part of the State. It is then recall planed, grained and stained, in order to give it a cedar-tike appearance. The best wood is red cedar, which is grown on the sunny southern stopes of Mexico. Cuba and Central America, where the vertical rays of the sum may penetrale its fibre and the heavy forests shelter in from the northern and western winds. This wood possesses the sharp, emisent offor which renders it particularly valuable for the pack-ing of fine cigars.

The wood is purchased either, from the boards in the Three different kinds of lumber are used in

by a destript that never abandoned him even by a destription of the sum may penetral class fibre by a destription of the first which leads to the most trying moments. He always succeeded him even in the most trying moments he always succeeded and the most trying moments he always succeeded and the most trying moments are the succeeded and the s

\$100 worth a month. A car-load of cedar is used every five or six weeks, and costs \$40 a thousand feet.

MARYLAND GIRLS ON A COON-HUNT.

What! Young ladies on a coon hunt? The What! Young ladies on a coon hunt? The was preposterous. Jest ter think of these yet wimmen-folks a trapesin' bout de woods in de night time; donn't b'leve in no sich foolishness," whispered tunele Zeke, the champion coon-hunter of the neighborhood. So thought everybody else except the obdarate young ladies, who argued that as it was more or less a family party there was no impropriety in such a frolio. The discussion, which continued for nearly a half-hour, was carried on by an anxious mother, four young ladies, three young men and old Zeke before the large kitchen fireplace, in which hig out logs were burning triskly, sending out a mellow light that outlined the figures in magnified shadows and formed some fantastic pantomimes on the opposite walls.

three young men and old Zeke before the large kitches fireplace, in which his oak logs were burning briskly, sending out a nedlow light that outlined the figures in magnified abadows and formed some fantastic pantonimes on the opposite walls.

"Why, girls," said the mother, "who ever heard of young ladies going on a coon-hunt?"

"That's just why we want to go," answered the one with brown hair.

"Well, then if I can't persuade you ent of this insanity, suppose you ask Uncte Zeke's ordinion?"

Uncle Zeke had been a silent witness. His private opinion, chronicled above, had been expressed to the writer in an undertone. One of the young ladies—a veritable diplomat—crossed to where the old man was standing, laid her han loo the shoulder of his rusty coat, and smiling straight into his eyes, said:

"Now, Uncle Zeke, you're not going to decide against us, are you!"

To express it classically, this broke the old man all up. He backed down like a coward.

"I spiess it won't do no harm for you to go." he said. But you and the young men must keep together, and don't go nowheres only where I fell you."

The party, now numbering ten, got together, and by half-pust's o'clock had passed through the road gate and was making for the woods acress the field. The dogs bounded over the ground yelphag Joyously. The colored hoys holiered and run hether skeller, playing leap frog and getting far in advance of the others. And all the time the ladies exchained: "Oh. my!" "Ah't this folly!" and showered a perpetual torreat of questions on Uncle Zeke.

"Where's your zun I' they asked.

"We down't take no caus. There ain't no fun in shootin' coms. We kills 'em with clubs. You seed the sticks them young fellers had! Wait till they git at a coon, and you'll purty soon see now they kin git the best of him."

Zeke directed the boys to take the doys to the fence corner near the branch road. "I seed a lot of balf-eaten corn and some nibbled chestnuts round there to-day, and you kin depend upon it dare's a coon sumwhar in the nel aborhood."

The

branches, pulls himself up and climbs the tree as if it was a laider. He pauses.

"Unele Zeke," he says; and the old man asks, "What's the matter I" he says; and the old man asks, "What's the matter I" cluele Zeke, dares two of 'em."

"Bless de Lawd," fervently exclaims the old man. "Look out down dare, I'se gwine to shake."

"Oh! on't ugh," utters a female voice; "Jon't shake over this way."

But the tree quivers. The branch with the clump moves violently. A second and the clump fails. A four-legged creature lights on the ground. In a twinking there was a rush toward it. Men, dogs, clubs and the snapping coon revolve together in active, yelling, whirling, yelping, rotary warfare. The women scream, the dogs bark, the men shash at the coon. The inelec, the free, scrambling fight goes on savagely until a club descends plumply on animal's head, and the corpse of an eighteen-pound coon is stretened upon the ground.

The men stopped to wipe the perspiration from their forcheads, and to regain their lost wind. The recess is short, and Zeke exclaims, "Now let the other feller come."

A goed shake and the "other feller" does come. If Jave had sent one of tis thunderbolts down through that true he would not have produced a greater consternation than did that animal. The laddes saw a four-legged something drop. They saw it that the ground and bound upward. They saw it glare its eyes and start toward them. Then they rent the air with hysterical screams, and four feminuse forms flitted minbly over logs, bushes and briars into the distance. It was a regular stampede.

But in the meantime the hunters intercepted the coon. They had the bardest time imaginable in getting it. Three times it gained the bushes, only to be driven back by the dogs. Then, exhausted and buffled, it fell a prey to its centures. Its weight was stricen and a-half pounds.

The routed female forces of the coon-hunting brigade were gotten together. Their flight had brought on toching imore serious than a genuine scare and a few briar scratches.

"Defer tor

slice of pumplin ple."

Before 11 o'clock we had arrived at the house.
"Don't forcet want 1 told ye bout coon and pene broad," said Zelic, as he left for home.
Yesterday the animals were served for dinner. Zeke is right. Coon, properly cooked, is good.

IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE,

From the Detroit Free Press.

"So you have been fighting again on your ray home from school?" Didn't I tell you that this sort of business had got to

"Yes, ps., but."
"Yes, ps., but."
"Yes, ps., but."
"Yes, ps., but."
"Oh, no! no! He called me names!"
"Sames! What of it! When a boy calls you names walk slong about your business. Take off that coat."
"But he didn't call me names!"
"Oh, he shah't! Take off that vest."
"When he called me names!"
"When he called me names!"
"And! Dist he call me names!"
"Lots of 'ou, fame! He said you fled to your constinents, and went back on the carries and het."
"William, put on your coat and vest, and here's a nicked to buy peanuls!! I don't want you to come up a singer. and I wish you to stand well with your teacher, but if you can liek that boy who says I ever bolted a tegaliar nomination or went back on my end of the ward, don't be afraid to sail in!"

THE "ADONAL SHOMO" IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From The Springfield Republican.

The "Adonai Shomo," the well-known Communistic Society located just beyond the Athol the on the road to Feberham, are reloicing over two recent accessions to their manner. Since the fall of 1876 their ranks have been decimated by death and descrion, and they hall the new arrivals as marking the beginning of better days. The society was organized by one Howland nearly thirty years ago. Howland and the late Austin Ellinwood were almost rival leaders of the manerous local Milerites, and finally Howland chained to be a prophet and started the Community.

One of the peculiar tenets of the new faith was that the members of the society would never die, and though their faith in this was somewhat sinken by the death of Howland himself, they clung to the belief till Faller, the successor of the first prophet, was taken away. He was followed by one or two other leading characters. They now only say that they "hope to live." In consequence of the accumulation of property following their thrifty habits, and the means brought by new atherents, they applied for a charcer under the name of the "Adonal Shomo, meaning." The Lord is There," and were Incorporated in 1876, and soon after and their great thid began Hearing of the extensive property of the community—one woman was said to have brought \$60,000—two adventures a mannet John Howe and Alfred Gussler got into the fold and gained screat influence over Fuller and the leading woman, Howe pretending to be Jesus Christ. Howe led them into all sorts of extravagances, causing them to abandon their abstendious diet of grains and fruits, making some of the women his naistresses, and raising such confusion that the law was invoked by the town a authorities and Howe induced ever fuller and the leading woman, Howe pretending to be Jesus Christ. Howe led them to get rid of their old-fashioned house furnities and prevention that the furnishing of the new parior. A new changed ready with stancel floor has ocen built and some 25 new changer are not pleuty of people without homes who would

THE PLUCK OF ENGLISH JEWS. From The Jewish Messenger

Our English coreligionists are to be congratu-Our English coreligionists are to be congratulated that their prominent brethren indentify themselves with their community, and are not ashamed to be known as Jews. Sir George Jessel lost not an atom of British esteem by appearing in the synagogue on the Bar-Mikeah of his son. Sir Moses Montefiore is known as a stict conformist. When Sir Benjauin Philips was Lord Mayor, Israelites were not ashamed to dine at a special table. And Alderman Issaes is glad to champion his brethren as a Jew as well as an Englishman.

Indeed, some coreligioulats in Germany who have acquired a name in literature, science and politics, may take to themselves this instance of British plack. If they held as fitualy to their colors and did not appear half-ashamed to acknowledge their ancestral faith, the Jew in Germany would be more respected.